

Are Riskin's
troubles

POUNDMAKER

A Delaneyed
reaction?

Vol. 1, No. 13

Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

Dec. 6 1972

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE NORTH GARNEAU

... which side
are you on?

With the aim of saving the Garneau area from further destruction at the hands of the University, the City, and The Commonwealth Games Federation, an open public meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, December 7th at the Garneau Community Hall (109th St. and 84th Ave.).

The meeting was organized by the North Garneau Tenants Association, in conjunction with the Garneau Community League.

The Tenants Association was formed to combat the University's plans to destroy what little there is left of Garneau - their latest gem being a plan to tear down all the houses on 87th Ave. between 111th and 112th streets, plus 2 or 3 other houses in the Garneau area.

That of course isn't counting their apparent bid to get the Games cycle track into the Garneau area.

The purpose behind the meeting is to hear the several presentations expected - one being an interim report prepared by the Tenants Association, to inform the people as to the present situation in and around Garneau.

Ample time will be allotted for discussion of effective action to be taken.



photo by Ron Stewart

"Our house is a very, very, very fine house." - C. S. N. & Y.

McGill engineers rapped for sexism

Montreal (CUPI)--A wave of outrage has swept the McGill University campus following the publication of the latest Engineering Undergraduate Society (EUS) newspaper which has been condemned as blatantly sexist and racist.

A committee of students from all faculties began circulating a petition calling for the resignation of the editors of the "Plumbers Pot" and those responsible for the November 15 issue, and their appearance "before a forum of McGill students to justify their actions."

The committee is designed to raise the issues of sexism and racism on campus in response to the paper.

But thieves, apparently from the faculty of engineering, stole more than 10,000 copies of the McGill Daily today (Nov. 16) which described the committee and campus reaction to the distribution of the paper. The Daily was apparently stolen from its stands and distribution points and hidden in ventilating shafts and wastebaskets.

Daily staffers were able to recover several thousand copies but the thieves have not been located.

The November 15 Pot contained such items as:

- a cartoon associating student union building manager Frank Costi with the Mafia and labelling student councillors Will Hoffman and Whitney Hardy as "Super Pimp and his faithful companion Super Whore."
- An unsigned article which describe members of the Gay Society of McGill as "perverts", and expressed surprise that buildings and grounds workers-- "incompetents"--could "even tie their shoelaces".
- a picture of a naked woman in a

provocative position with the caption "Ride with us, fuck the Metro, grab a bust". A Metro direction sign pointed to the woman's crotch.

In a statement released November 15, Pot's editorial board recognized that, "specific portions" of its paper were in "poor taste".

Meanwhile, the petition circulated by the committee states that attacks such as those in Pot "against specific individuals, women, gays, Jews, Italians, political groups, and university workers, must be opposed so that they will never occur again."

Cont. on page fifteen

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SHORT SHORTS

Divine Light Mission will sponsor a meeting with Mahatma Parlokanand, close disciple of Shri Guru Maharaj Ji who brings peace to the world. The public is invited to attend the meeting at the Edmonton Social Planning Council, 10008 - 107 St. on Dec. 8 and 9 at 7:30 pm. Admission is free.

Interested in the Environment? Call these numbers:

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423-1163 Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group.
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Cansave Xmas Cards. Available from the English Dept. General Office, 226 Assiniboia Hall. Prices for a package of ten range from 70¢ to \$2.25. All proceeds to the Canadian Save the Children Fund.

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FACT OR FICTION?

1

You should avoid exercise during your period.

Fiction! The simple rules of good health are always important, especially during your period. Exercise, a proper diet and a good night's sleep go a long way toward relieving menstrual cramps or preventing them altogether. And remember, you're not "sick." So there's no reason not to follow your normal routine.

2

There's no odor when you use Tampax tampons.

Fact. With Tampax tampons, odor can't form. Odor is noticeable only when the fluid is exposed to air. With Tampax tampons, fluid is absorbed before it comes in contact with air; therefore, odor cannot form.

3

You should not bathe during your period.

Fiction! Contrary to superstition, water can't hurt you. Daily baths or showers are a must throughout your period. Shampoo your hair, too. And don't deny yourself the chance to go swimming. Tampax tampons are worn internally, so you can swim anytime.

4

Single girls can use Tampax tampons.

Fact. Any girl of menstrual age who can insert them easily and without discomfort, can use Tampax tampons with complete confidence. Follow the easy directions in every package.

Our only interest is protecting you.



The boycott begins at home

Listen to this, you who trample on the needy
and try to suppress the poor people of the country,
you who say, 'When will New Moon be over
so that we can sell our corn,
and sabbath, so that we can market our wheat?
Then by lowering the bushel, raising the shekel,
by swindling and tampering with the scales,
we can buy up the poor for money,
and the needy for a pair of sandals,
and get a price even for the sweepings of the wheat.'
Yahweh swears it by the pride of Jacob,
'Never will I forget a single thing you have done.'
Is this not the reason for the earthquakes,
for its inhabitants all mourning,
and all of it heaving, like the Nile,
then subsiding, like the rivers of Egypt?

-Amos, Chapter 8

By Gurston Dacks
Edmonton Boycott Kraft Committee

The University purchases Kraft food products to the tune of about \$35,000 yearly. It does this despite the fact that the National Farmers Union has declared a boycott against Kraft and appealed to the Canadian public for support. In view of the NFU boycott, why does the University continue to use Kraft products?

The answer lies with two of the University's administrative departments -- Food Services and Purchasing. The former gives the latter shopping lists detailing the quantity and specifications of the items of food it requires. Within the specifications it receives, Purchasing is guided solely by price considerations; it buys the least expensive item which meets Food Services' standards. In practice, this means, that Kraft purchases on campus fall into two general categories.

The first involves the range of

choice available to the University. It may be that there is simply no competitor to Kraft, as in the case of "Miracle Whip". Unlikely as it may seem, Food Services may feel that, while competitors do exist, they are inferior in quality to the questionable quality of Kraft. (Remember the unanswered charges of inferior quality brought against Kraft by Ralph Nader's study group in The Chemical Feast.) Also, substitutes may not be available in Edmonton in the large amounts needed by the University.

The second category involves Kraft purchases made solely on the basis of price considerations. Thus, when substitutes for Kraft are available in sufficient quantities, Kraft is purchased when it is cheaper and substitutes when they represent a saving.

Now, this system, designed as it is to keep food costs down, probably strikes you as quite reasonable. But

what about the Kraft boycott? Should we not respond to Kraft's arrogance in refusing to negotiate with the farmers who supply its milk? There people are being treated unjustly by a corporation which presumes that its sheer size permits it to take virtually any liberties it desires with its weak suppliers. Our concern for the welfare of fellow Canadians and the self-interested concern which we as consumers should feel as Kraft comes more and more to dominate its industry demand that we support the boycott. The University of Lethbridge, York University, NAIT, the Edmonton and District Labour Council and many other groups have recognized the need to support the boycott. Where is the U of A's social conscience?

At present, the logic of food purchasing rests solely on the basis of quality, availability and price. This leaves no room at all for the Kraft boycott. Indeed it does not even lead the Directors of Food Services and Purchasing to adopt the token policy of boycotting Kraft when an alternative is available for the same price (in this case, chance rules more than any other factor). In taking this position, the directors of Food Services and Purchasing are doing their job as the University has defined it.

Well, the time has come for the University to amend their instructions.

As an act of social conscience, the University must commit itself to reduce spending in the second category of Kraft purchases -- those based on price -- to the absolute minimum.

How much would this cost the average campus eater? Quite literally, pennies. Consider the following: the U of A uses about \$35,000 of Kraft food

yearly. Conversations with the directors of Food Services here and at Lethbridge indicate that the first category of Kraft purchases amounts to about 50 percent of the total. Thus, initially, choice considerations and the unavailability of substitutes may lead the University to maintain about half of its present Kraft purchases. This means that we are now talking about \$17,000 worth of purchases. Shifting this spending would not be costly at all. Our conversations with Mr. Jack Raven, Director of Housing and Food Services, indicate that the price spreads among the brands which the University buys are quite small. Thus if the Purchasing Department were instructed to buy alternatives to Kraft products so long as they were no more than 5 percent more expensive than the Kraft product, this would switch the vast bulk of the \$17,000 away from Kraft. The cost? Assuming that the substitutes average 2.5 percent more expensive than Kraft, the added expense total \$437.50. Divided among, say, 15,000 regular patrons of Food Services, this comes to roughly 3¢ a year. Thus, to remove from campus virtually all of the Kraft foods which can feasibly be removed would cost you 3¢.

These calculations are very rough, but even if they are off by 300 percent, isn't your social conscience and your longrun self-interest worth a dime?

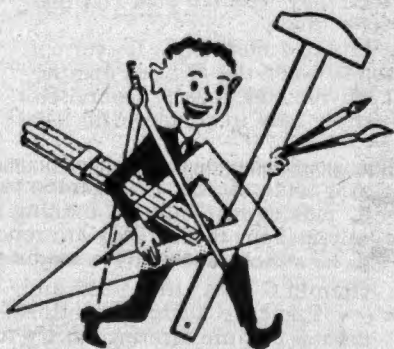
The Kraft Boycott Committee views this proposal as the absolute minimum position which the University should adopt to further the boycott and show its support for the farmers of Canada who, in seeking collective bargaining, are seeking a right which has been extended to hundreds of thousands of Canadians for many years.

Dare Foods Ltd. —producer of Dare Cookies
has refused to negotiate with its striking employees
for six months. Intimidation, threats and arrogance
have characterized the company's approach to
the predominantly female work force.

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war correspondent...rick grant

STAFF MEETING EVERY TUESDAY AT 4:30 p.m.

STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Well, I sure hope all you folks aren't expecting something funny here this week. 'Cause everyone feels LOUSY. Yueagh! Winston Gereluk cracked a joke, but everybody just sighed and went back to whatever they were doing, like Jim Selby and Ann Harvey (or Cheryl Croucher and Ron Yakimchuk). In an unusual fit of levity Ross Harvey committed a reasonably humorous variety of Hari Kari, but Jude's last name remained unspellable. Bob Blair was going to smile but he thought better of it and kicked Louis Bollo in the groin instead. And so it went. Just remember me, Harvey G. (for "Have you thought about New Hampshire lately?") Thomgirt. Ho ho. I think I'm going to throw up.

BOOKS FOR BANGLADESH

Dear Editor:

I have received a letter from a friend of mine who taught at various universities in India until her retirement recently. She has just gone to Dacca (Bangladesh) as a Visiting Professor in English in order to help the newly independent state in the wake of war. I should like to bring part of her letter to the attention of faculty and students at the University of Alberta. Writing of her job, Dr. A. G. Stock says:

"An interesting assignment, but not a particularly easy one on the face of it. Most of the problems will become clearer when I get there, but at least one is comprehensible from a distance: all the books have been destroyed. Dacca University alone has lost 25,000 volumes; other universities, and in particular rural schools and colleges, have suffered as much or more. If you can organize any propaganda to persuade students to send their discarded textbooks to Bangladesh, please do. Courses are roughly parallel, so anything useful in a college syllabus in almost any subject would be useful there, and in English literature, anything from primary school readers up to the poets and dramatists of any period. I foresee a danger of a whole generation growing up illiterate in English for want of anything to read."

A group in the English Department plan to put Bangladesh boxes in as many teaching buildings as possible. We urge you to put books suitable for school and university use in them and we'll see that they're sent to the people who need them. It costs approximately 10 cents per book, mailing charges, so if you can also give non-textbooks that can be sold, we'll use the proceeds to send the others.

Thank you,
Ronald Ayling
English Dept.

FLUTE no. 27

Dear Editor:

This is for self-proclaimed "music lovers" from Commerce who think the only good music is the kind that you have to pay to hear at concerts. Not only do I object strongly to the sentiments expressed in Mr. Kapowich's letter (POUNDMAKER, Nov. 22), I am surprised and enraged that POUNDMAKER should even print such abusive and boorish drool.

I, for one, (and I know many other people who feel the same) do appreciate hearing the fellow who plays his flute in CAB. Many times, on hearing his music, I have felt grateful to him for adding a little happiness to my day. With all the uptight people in this world, it is refreshing to occasionally come upon someone who is willing to share something of himself without putting a price tag on it.

To our friendly flute player, I say right on. We need you and we love

you.
To Nestor Kapowich, I say EAT
SHIT.

Hugh Read
Arts.



cont'd from page 6

of the most recent scientific advances in agriculture and related sciences. If you'll bear with me, I am sending 2 more articles to you and hope that you will give them objective consideration and thought and share them with other members of your faculty. One is written by Rudi Mattoni -- President of Agri-science Laboratories of California. This organization has conducted over 6,000 empirical tests on organic farms -- their soil and their produce. The second article is indicative of the progress being made in Compost Science. It reports of the American Environmental Control Corp. operation outside New Castle, Delaware where the Arobe composter machine is turning 3 - 5,000 tons of municipal wastes into soil for mushroom culture daily.

I thank you for your helpful response Mr. Badani and hope that you won't allow my admittedly over-zealous approach in the article prevent you from giving the organic alternative your full consideration.

In reference to your points, Mr. Adams, I must confess I don't understand your opening statements in comment one. How can organic agriculture which emphasizes recycling of wastes and by-products and which attempts to minimize disruption to the rest of the eco-system, be viewed as one of the most exploitive systems of agriculture practised? If you could expand this thought further it would be helpful.

I can see how all forms of agricultural endeavour can be viewed as unnatural, but only if one considers homo-sapiens to be separate from nature. If one considers us to be part of nature, then the onus is on us all, and especially on those responsible for research and its application, to attempt to discover what our role is in the balance of nature by intelligently considering all known possibilities and their implications over time, and then acting in the best way possible under existing conditions.

In reference to your second comment, nowhere in the article do I imply that people should restrict their diets in a way that would make it deficient. I do suggest that it is possible to replace all basic foodstuffs (meat, eggs, dairy products, fruit, vegetables, oils, grains, nuts and beans) from conventional sources with ones from organic sources. Some of these products are not as yet readily available in Edmonton but most

loopholes

This is the third of a semi-regular feature on students and the law prepared by the Student Legal Services.

WAIVER

All articles in the "Loophole Series" are written by the workers of Student Legal Services. None of these workers are full-time lawyers, they are only law students. While we attempt to make these articles as accurate as possible and while we have them all thoroughly checked by a practicing lawyer, it must be remembered that they contain only an opinion presented as a guide and a reference. Others may have a different opinion and we cannot accept responsibility for any errors and omissions.

Drugs and the Criminal Law

There are several steps that proceed the confrontation between an accused arrested on a drug charge, and the courts.

Initially, a suspect may be faced with a barrage of questions by a police officer. One should be aware that the things said in this conversation can be used in evidence just as easily as if they were written on paper and signed as a formal "confession". At this point it is prudent to say as little as possible (as to either innocence or guilt) for many persons make foolish and untrue denials that will return to incriminate them at trial. At the same time, however, it is unwise to antagonize the officers in question. Oft-times the giving of name, address, and justifying one's presence in a polite manner may end the questioning without further difficulty.

In some instances an arrest may follow. The two things an officer must do to make a lawful arrest is to state (a) that the suspect is under arrest - if asked; and (b) what the charge is - if asked. It should be noted, however, that if the act complained of is apparent from the circumstances of the arrest the officer need not state it verbally. An individual is not required to "come down to the station to answer a few questions" unless he has been lawfully arrested.

Once an arrest has been made a police officer may then lawfully search the accused. If an arrest has not been made, the officer must have reasonable and probable grounds to make the search. Where such grounds do not exist, it may be wise not to co-operate unless force is threatened. If force is used, and there is no reasonable grounds for the search, the accused may later sue the police officer. One hastens to add, however, that in Canada the evidence obtained through an illegal search (of either the person or the premises) is admissible in court.

In a drug arrest, the most common offences are broken down into two categories according to the substance in question. In a possession charge (under either category) the Crown may proceed either by "incitement" or "summarily". Simply stated, this distinction depicts the severity of the penalty more serious in the former situation, less in the latter.

For example: marijuana, hashish, opium, and heroin are classified as Narcotics under the Federal Narcotic Control Act. LSD, DMT, DET, and STP are classified under the Food and Drugs Act. A first possession charge under either act will almost invariably be prosecuted summarily and may result in a 75 to 150 dollar fine and/or 1-1 and one half years probation. In some instances a 30 day jail sentence has been imposed. A new provision in the Criminal Code enables a judge to give an "absolute discharge" in this type of case. If the facts of the case are not too serious, some judges will consider a discharge, others will not. A trafficking offence is an indictable charge and may result in a 9 to 12 month jail sentence for a first offender, unless large quantities of a hard drug are involved, where the penalty will be much greater.

Legal Aid is generally not available on a possession charge, and where the accused has been caught "red-handed", there is very little in the way of defence. Nevertheless a lawyer may prove invaluable to an individual or group of individuals that has been caught. Where a group has been charged, a single lawyer acting for the entire group may be able to get the number of charges reduced. Secondly, the lawyer may "speak to sentence" on behalf of the accused which may serve to mitigate the penalties involved. Where legal counsel is not obtained, the accused may "speak to sentence" himself by explaining his age, education, job and his roots in the community.

A final note, it is extremely unwise to put forward a guilty plea, without first being informed of the results of a chemical analysis of the substance in question. An accused may "reserve plea" for one or two appearances until the analysis is given.

From the time of arrest to the time of sentencing a lawyer will serve as an invaluable aid as a liaison between the accused and the court. Student Legal Services will provide both legally supervised advice as well as putting those requesting help in contact with legal aid or an attorney.

of them are. If a person wanted to eat 100% organically I suppose they would have to restrict themselves in things like using cream or milk instead of instant non-dairy lightener in hot beverages, etc.

If a person was going to try to supply all of their dietary needs from what they could grow in our area, deficiencies are more than likely to arise. I did not try to encourage this. I do think that people could probably benefit if they made some attempt to be involved with and understand some of what is involved in raising our food -- for example -- by growing some of the vegetables they eat.

Some ways that you could supply your vitamin C needs in winter by your own endeavours would be 1. to raise sprouts (soy beans, alfalfa, mung beans, grains, etc.) in your kitchen. 2. Free-

zing some of your fresh garden produce, 3. picking rose hips and making jam or teas from them. They are reported to be a more concentrate source of vitamin C than citrus fruits are.

I do have a strong emotional bias towards organic farming but try to remain open to improved understandings. I appreciated reading the article on natural toxins in our foods. For the benefits of the readers the point of the paper by Dr. Crosby is, in his own words, "food is a mixture of chemicals not all of which necessarily are good for us." I think I understand this statement but fail to understand its implications which follow that attempt to justify the use of chemicals, some of which are highly toxic, in the production of our food. There are other ways.

Sincerely,
Derek Fox

RESIGN!

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EXECUTIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND COUNCIL OF THE STUDENTS' UNION.

People Concerned:

How naive do you think the students of this university are?

You in the executive, suddenly realizing the full force of the anti-referendum sentiment on this campus, and stuck for an excuse in the face of the non-confidence vote given, have chosen to make Gerald A. Riskin, president, your chosen one -- that is, your chosen scapegoat.

To be blunt, you in the executive and council are as responsible for Gerald A. Riskin, President as is Gerald A. Riskin, President.

To be blunt, the entire executive, management, and council (save for the Arts reps) owe the students of this university nothing short of your collective resignations.

I am obviously opposed to the president's chosen priorities during the past year which included anything from theatre boycotts to personalized stationery to parking places for law students. But why didn't Spragins, Delaney and Company oppose this publicly two months or even two weeks ago? To be blunt, the recent blurb given in the Gateway gave a very weak excuse from the executive on this matter.

They refer to Riskin's attempt to delegate his GFC seat to the Executive vice president (Mr. Spragins). However they did not point out that Mr. Riskin was supported in this attempt to delegate Mr. Spragins to GFC as his alternate member, which was put down by GFC as being counter to the standing rules of procedure of GFC, something that Mr. Delaney, as a member of the General Faculties Council executive should have been aware of at the time.

But let's look at the fabulous record of achievements of other executive members.

Yes, Mr. Delaney, perhaps you would like to explain why 2000 dollars was spent on a tenure study, done by Pan-Alta Ltd. Here is a report dismissed by both

pro and anti tenure segments of the university population (including myself), as a sham, and a sell out of the student stand. I am a member of the GFC representing students in education, and all I could read is this: "Yes, we are opposed to tenure, but if tenure wins, capitulate and do not try again. Just try to live with the system with a few changes. What an attitude!! It is about as firm as melted butter!"

Yes, Mr. Delaney, I look at the Academic affairs budget -- \$12,500!! What a remarkable change from two years ago under the very able and competent leadership of Trevor Peach when the total cost came to all of \$450!! This is not to say that Mr. Peach had enough, but I do maintain that you have far more than is really needed to run the Academic affairs division. And yet, you cut on services! So, what is your excuse? You say that last year's council designated academic affairs as a priority. Well, believe me, there is more way than unnecessarily high expenditures of money to make efforts in this area a priority!!

Yes, Mr. West, let's talk about the high administrative costs of the union. Is there really such a need for four managers, and the number of secretaries etc. etc. that are being paid out of our money? And, while I am on the subject, just how much is Darrel Ness, the General Manager being paid, and the accountant, and the other two managers? You are paying them with our money.

I could go on to some considerable length talking on the subject, but one thing is sure. The results of the referendum are a clear vote of non-confidence in your record as an entire executive.

Yes, students council, you surely must remember the ad in last Tuesday's paper saying, "Vote yes on the fee referendum", and signed by the students' council. You will also note that the students have rejected this stand.

Therefore, your resignation is called for too. Excepted are the two Arts representatives, who have fought an excellent campaign against the increase. Wednesday's vote was a clear vote of non-confidence

discrimination at the U of A

(A replying letter to Miss Judy Samoil's article: "The Hong Kong students: Discrimination and Bigotry, or fate and circumstance?" Printed on "Poundmaker" of Nov. 15)

Dear Miss Samoil:

We would like to give in here some more rationalized answers to those questions you have introduced and answered yourself.

Firstly, Discrimination is discrimination no matter how you try to hide it from the right or what reasons you try to make to support them. We do discover from your answer that you have this discrimination yourself. You are just hiding it in a hypocritical way. We would like to ask you whether you dislike Chinese students from Hong Kong especially because you are born white and dislike yellow or is it your revenge against one or a group of Chinese students whom you have been at grudge with.

Secondly, we would like to emphasize too the fact which you do emphasize on--- "Why are there so many Chinese students in U. of A.?" The reasons are mainly that Chinese students are used to tough competitions (especially those from Hong Kong) and are comparatively more hard working as we do are studying period here. Remember, Hong Kong students have to take Departmental Examinations the same way as all the Canadians do and it is just a fair competition of the academic work only. Also, Hong Kong students and other foreign students have to get an average of 65% for entering the University while other Canadians have only to get an average of 50%. That is, every Canadian has already an advantage of 15% ahead of the foreigners. Why can still so many Hong Kong students enter U. of A. every year?

Figure it out for yourself!"

Thirdly, we are greatly interested in your ideas on Hong Kong's universities. We hope you do have a chance of studying and living in Hong Kong before making any statement on the subject. You know how overcrowded Hong Kong is?--- Hong Kong is 22 square miles by large and is occupied by more than 4 million people while the whole Alberta 1 million people! You know how many universities have to be built before all the Hong Kong students who are eager at studying can be accepted? And do you believe a Colonial Government would like to spend so much money which they have already grabbed for educating Colonial people? I do have the sense that the Colonial Government hopes its people to be as foolish and as ignorant as possible!

Fourthly, you mentioned about Hong Kong students kept using their language and their way of living is different from others. We would like to apologize for our irritations on the other students. However, our own language (or languages) is our own mother tongue of which we are fond of using when meeting our own people. Also, our way of living is the way we are brought up with and cannot be got rid of just by a few years' time. So, I do think it unfair to criticize us by using such facts.

Lastly, we do agree with you the fact that Hong Kong are spending taxpayer's money in studying in the university though we like to emphasize that we are spending and not wasting their money. We would like here to give our hearty thanks all the Canadian taxpayers for their kindly deeds towards us. We here would promise that the majority of us would be with all our hearts to stay, to contribute and be loyal to this great country--CANADA!

From a Group of Chinese Students

LETTERS PAGE Poundmaker 11011 88 ave.

to all of you from all of us.

Students would do well to elect a coalition of progressive individuals to the next students' union executive.
Concerned,
Wayne Madden,
Education III

blush

To the Editor and Staff of the Poundmaker:

Poundmaker is the worst and most biased rag I have ever read. You seem to think that students are stupid cattle or sheep to be led. You denigrate the intelligence and judgement of anyone who reads your paper.

I was willing to read both The Poundmaker and the Gateway, and to give both a chance to prove the best. But I was more disposed to feel a sympathy for the Poundmaker, because of the "undemocratic action" of the Students Union in choosing Ms. Jackson as editor of the Gateway. Unfortunately, despite the lead that I gave you, that undemocratic action is probably the best thing that has happened to the University of Alberta. I would hate to think that part of my fees would go to pay for a paper such as this.

At least the present Gateway gives some semblance of objectivity and allows readers to make up their own mind as to how they are going to think about certain issues.

The Poundmaker is given to sweeping statements and generalizations, inflammatory headlines, suppression of anything which is generally not in line with your editorial policy, and derogatory statements about letters to the editor, as I am sure will happen to this one.

Sincerely,
H. McIntyre
Sci. 3

Crowfoot: \$8.95

Dear Sir:

I would like to correct Graham Bell's recent review of Crowfoot: Chief of the Blackfeet (Poundmaker, November 22).

Before decrying the book's "outrageous" \$10.00 price, he might have checked the jacket flap where the correct price of \$8.95 is clearly shown.

Sincerely,
Jan Walter,
Editor, Hurtig Publishers

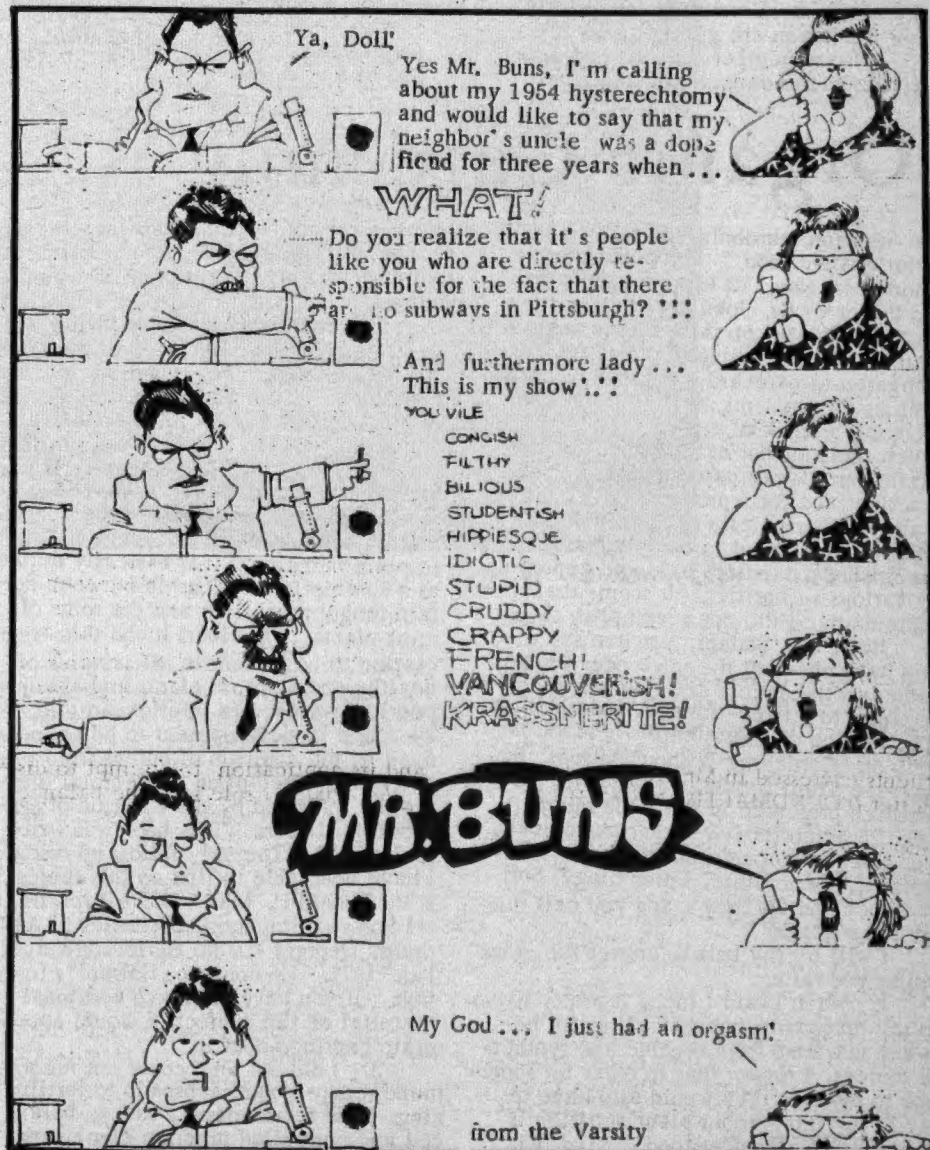
Gee Thanks

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the University of Alberta Sidewalk Committee, we would like to take this opportunity to thank all those students who so unselfishly risked their lives in blazing a route for us to follow across that horrible green stuff. THANKS! And keep up the excellent work.

Bohdan Barabash
Engineering 2

Paul Hazlett
Commerce 1



Hunger and Folklore

Dear Editor:

I have read your article on Organic Gardening several times in the past few days and I still don't know if I should laugh, cry, or get mad -- coming as I do from a sub-developed country and being an agriculturalist myself.

You state that the purpose of your article is to "clarify the concepts of organic agriculture and briefly outline some of its basic principles" while also claiming "non-expertise" in this field.

If you wanted to clarify any agricultural principles or concepts you have failed miserably and if you don't have any expertise in the field please don't try to theorize or even worse give as scientific facts arguments that are only science fiction at the best.

From a scientific point of view, you blew it, man!

To go into details one by one will take me almost half a book. To be brief, let us review just review some examples on your fertilization section:

1. You state that it is pretty naive to believe that plants cannot distinguish between nutrients from organic and "synthetic" sources. If you read any elementary plant physiology book you will realize that plants take their nutrients as ions (cations or anions) and not as manure, phosphate rock or other compounds, and any basic chemistry book will show that a K^+ or a NO_3^- is exactly the same in every possible way to any other K^+ or NO_3^- ion, wherever they may come from.

2. You state that synthetic fertilizers are unhealthy for the soil microorganisms. If you have something powerful enough to kill your microorganisms your higher plants (crops) that are much less adaptable, will have gone first.

3. Furthermore, you state that organic fertilizers are less hazardous. First, you don't know and thus cannot control how much of each nutrient you are giving to the plant, since the chemical composition of "organic" fertilizers changes very much, and also your pH problems can become very serious, i.e. you may produce more easily a nitrate toxicity with manure than with "synthetic" fertilizers where you can control and measure exactly how much you are giving to the plant.

Also remember that with organic fertilizers the dangers of pathogenic

microorganisms and parasites of every kind for both plants and animals (man included) is extremely high. They can get in your crops, (including pastures) your animals, your water supply, and your own body.

4. All phosphate fertilizers are of organic origin. They may be either natural fertilizers (i.e. rock phosphate, bone meal, etc.) or synthetic (i.e. super-phosphate or treble phosphate). The difference is that the phosphate in natural fertilizers has to be extracted by the plants through the action of acids at their root surfaces, whereas the phosphate in synthetic fertilizers has already been extracted, making it readily available to the plants.

5. Soils can be, and are in many cases, deficient in nutrients in nature. Legumes may solve nitrogen deficiency problems, but if sulphur is lacking, as in many Alberta soils, the legumes won't grow, so you will have to use "synthetic" sources after all (and be careful to know exactly how much sulphur you are applying.)

I could continue with the rest of your article where pseudo-science and folklore have taken the place of reason and journalistic honesty (you should investigate both sides, and publish facts, not fiction). I include a list of some basic books that will, I believe, help you a lot to really "understand the mysteries of nature." (I've checked yours)

However, a publication that everyone should read is the FAO report on world nutritional levels.

More than half the people in the world are undernourished and in circumstances like these any agricultural philosophy that doesn't help to maximize food production is not only foolish but IMMORAL.

I come from Peru, South America, an extremely sub-developed country with a per capita income of \$300 a year. Most of our native population (more than 60 per cent of the country) still use organic agriculture techniques (no "synthetic" fertilizers, no pesticides, no herbicides, etc., etc.) and they are HUNGRY and they DIE of hunger.

I have seen (not read, SEEN) the benefits that modern agricultural techniques can give to them. We are fighting to introduce them to the "synthetic" fertilizers to improve their yield, to the chemicals that protect their crops, and to food preservation methods

(chemicals included) to keep them fed the year around.

I can tell you that as a way of life your "new" organic agriculture term has been around for 2,000 years in Peru and by now the native population knows every "trick" in the book for it.

I have seen valleys under "organic agricultural" practices and adjoining valleys where modern agricultural "non-organic" techniques that have been introduced and there is no question in the mind of any Peruvian agriculturalist or government official of what is best. The mortality from malnutrition decreases 10-fold, their standard of living increases 3 or 4 times, their children have a chance to survive, there is more money to improve their communities (schools, roads, hospitals, electricity) because they have passed from a subsistence -- fully organic -- agriculture to a market economy.

For us in the last 2,000 years, Organic Agriculture hasn't done one per cent as much as the new "synthetic" technology has done in the last 20 years. Not only in Peru, but around the world, the Green Revolution has saved MILLIONS of human beings from starvation, increased their standard of living and the opportunities for new generations.

Let us then keep the issues in their proper place. Organic agriculture as a hobby, a fad or an alternative where nothing else is available may be acceptable, but as a better way of farming is pure nonsense in most of its aspects.

The real problem is lack of knowledge in the use of chemicals. People who don't follow the label instructions or don't care to dispose of the containers in the proper way are the real culprits.

The sub-developed people of the world (and that is most of it) are HUNGRY and folklore won't feed them.

I hope you will publish this letter in its full content since you dedicated four pages to the article I am talking about.

Sincerely yours,
Bernardo Badani
Graduate Student in
Plant Science (Horticulture)

Organic Gardening is 'not' Folklore

"Organic gardening does not produce better quality food." Dr. Matt John as reported in Nov. 72 issue of Farm Light and Power -- Dr. John goes on and "supports" this claim on the basis of some research done on commercial fertilizers as compared to barnyard manure. Research such as this presents an ill-informed and incomplete view of organic agriculture which includes not only methods of fertilizing but also of pest-control, cultural practices and food-processing. By elaborating the principles of the organic approach I had hoped to clear up some of the misunderstandings held and generated by various authorities. It seems that to some degree I did not accomplish this.

How, Mr. Badani, you can say that you have checked the references I presented in the article and then poo-poo organics as pseudo-science, is surprising. The section on pest controls is based largely on "Gardening Without Poisons" by Beatrice Trum Hunter. Sources for the research presented in this book number over 25 authoritative books, periodicals, and research papers from sciences such as Botany, Horticulture, Entomology, Soil Science and Forestry -- and you call this "science fiction"?

I will try my best to answer the other points you raise.

1. When I said I found it pretty naive to say that plants cannot distinguish between nutrients from organic and synthetic sources, I meant that in order for someone to say that they would also have to say "everything about plant nutrition is known and well understood." And it is this implicit statement I find naive. How-

ever, I can not back up these statements beyond that and should not have printed them. I accept that action as irresponsible journalism on my part and I apologize.

2. My statements on soil microorganisms being harmed by synthetic fertilizers are based upon extensive research done by Sir Albert Howard over a period of 40 years in Great Britain, West Indies, and India. These works are summarized in "An Agricultural Testament". If you had read this book as you seem to suggest, you would have read about the mycorrhizal association as an essential link in plant nutrition. It is basically defined as a symbiotic relationship between certain fungus mycelium and the roots of most plants. Sir Albert found this association to be present in all samples of healthy and vigorous plants and absent or poorly developed in inferior samples. He found its development to be encouraged by the addition of humus from properly composted plant and animal matter and inhibited by the addition of synthetic fertilizers. This book was written in 1940. The only follow up research I have been able to find on this subject is by Donald H. Marks USDA Experimental Forestry Science Laboratories in Athens, Georgia -- from Agriculture Age, Jan. 1972. He confirms Howard's findings. If you have access to additional material on this subject, I would appreciate hearing about it.

3. I did not and would not recommend a hap-hazard approach to fertilizing. I did recommend a sound, balanced and controlled program combining the addition of rock powders, compost

application and legume rotation. Soil Testing is a must in this program. Monitoring pH level is a necessity and excess acidity is kept in check with controlled addition of lime.

Your concern with regards to contamination by pathogenic bacteria with the type of fertilizing program I outlined is misplaced. I emphasized the need to properly compost all organic wastes and manures before adding them to the land. If this process is carried out in the right way (factors involved are sufficient air, heat, moisture and time), no pathogenic micro-organisms survive the composting. I am sending you a reprint article summarizing research from "Hygienic Criteria for the Evaluation or Refuse Compost" by E. Parrakova, "Composting of Urban Refuse" Banse, Forksdi, Knoll, and Strauch, and "Parasitological Examination of Compost" Peterson, which substantiate these claims.

4. & 5. I find your comments on phosphate helpful. I have information supporting what I wrote in the article but I don't feel qualified to critically evaluate it and relate it to the points brought up by you and other specialists in the area. Perhaps there will be some opportunity to go over these things in detail with you and Mr. Adams. All I can say about sulphur is that most rock phosphate powders on the market today contain appreciable amounts of this element (up to 1% in some cases).

I must confess relative ignorance on the situation of agriculture in Peru and underdeveloped countries. I was referring

organic shmorganic

Dear Mr. Fox:

I have been urged by many people to write you regarding your recent article in the Poundmaker, November 15, 1972. I have been reluctant to do so in as much as most advocates seem to have an impenetrable lack of objectivity concerning this matter. However a colleague suggested that the accompanying reprint be copied and sent to you with the advice, "Read and take note".

Since bothering to write I cannot pass up the opportunity to make a few comments. These will be limited to three.

One, the idea that the so-called "organic" method, as it is presently practised, is a more natural system of farming or gardening is untrue. This method is a very unnatural process, it is ecologically unsound, and one of the most exploitive systems of agriculture practised by man. One should point out that to a considerable extent all forms of agriculture are "unnatural".

Two, the concept that "organic" eating will easily prevent dietary deficiencies cannot be supported in fact. Every avid gardener (as I am and an organic one as well) knows that when you grow a goodly portion of your own food the variety in your diet becomes greatly restricted. For example, my family's diet since the Labor Day frost has consisted largely of home grown garden stuff. With the resulting minimum intake of fresh vegetables and fruits our vitamin C requirements have certainly not been adequately met. This lack of variety plus the shortcomings of recycling (a deficient soil produces a deficient plant) tends to intensify not alleviate deficiencies. While it can be done, providing oneself with an adequate diet "organically" requires a great deal more skill, knowledge and determination than most people possess.

Third, the idea the "natural" pest control agents (excepting predators) are non-toxic to man is incredibly naive. When an organism produces a chemical in nature for its own protection, that agent, to be effective must be toxic to all competitors or the organism. Natural selection has seen to that. Man is a universal competitor and thus potentially susceptible. True, by natural selection he has gained certain levels of immunity to some of these toxins. It is becoming increasingly apparent, however, that to others he has not. As long as man's diet remains highly varied, as is true in most developed countries, he has little to fear from these toxins. However, when "food fads" of any kind are adopted the diet usually becomes more restricted and potentially more hazardous. Of great concern to the "organic" gardener is that the production of these natural toxins by plants and their presence in soils is normally associated with the organic matter in soils.

Dr. Crosby's reprint gives several examples of food toxins and verifies in a very colorful way some of the statements in the above paragraph.

Sincerely,
Russell S. Adams, Jr.
Visiting Professor in
Soil Biochemistry
(University of Minnesota)

In all cases to agriculture in Canada and the U.S. where overproduction and malnutrition are problems not underproduction and undernutrition. I am also sending you an article by Roger Wentling Jr. called Organic Farming in Third World Countries. Roger is the Organic Agricultural Recruiter for the Peace Corps with experience in Latin America. I hope you will find some of his experiences informative.

For you to equate modern organic agriculture with the primitive, subsistence types of the past is to ignore many

cont'd on page 4

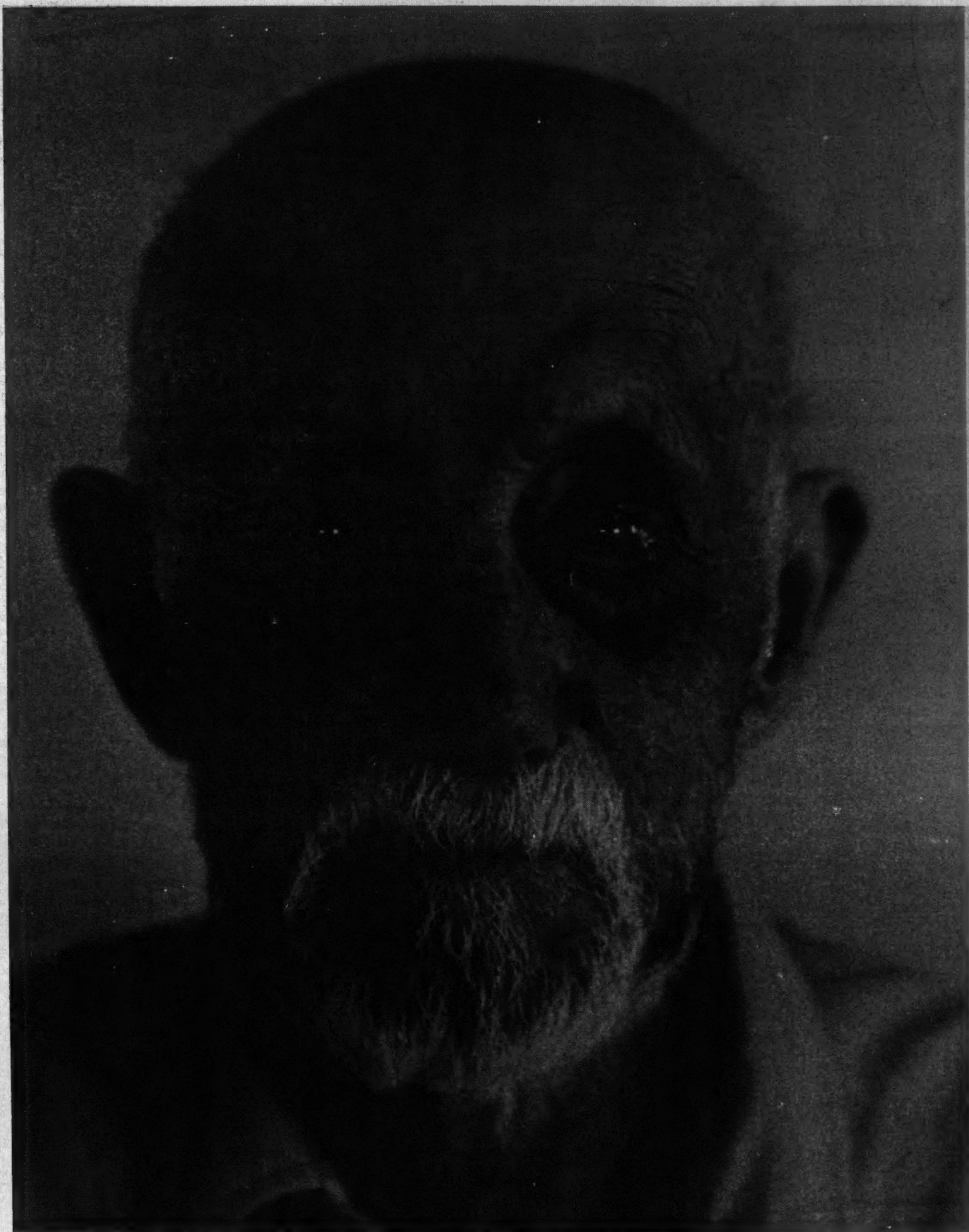


photo by Tom Turner



Carlos Altamirano, Gen. Secy. of Socialist Party, speaking at Oct. 24 rally calling for the advancement of the Revolutionary process.

The following article was lifted directly from *The Grape*, Vancouver's opposition newspaper. We should have received their permission before we ran it, but problems of time and organization prohibited this. We apologize to the Grape for proceeding in this manner and hope that no problems ensue as a result of our action.

BY Marc Cooper and Gary Cristall

"Advance without hesitation!" "Advance without hesitation!" This was the chant on October 24th in Santiago, during a Socialist Party rally — the largest left party in this country. It expresses well the mood that now prevails among the pro-government sectors of the population here. The Chilean revolutionary process, under the leadership of the Popular Unity government is now living through its most important state yet — the consolidation of power and the assurance of the irreversibility of the revolution.

The last ten days have been the hardest yet for this process, and, as in all times of social crisis, what would usually take a year to happen, can happen in two days; what appeared for a few days as the counter-revolution turned, overnight,

into an advancement and strengthening of the revolutionary process itself. As the Russian Revolution had its October, so will the Chilean have its October.

But before we go into the details of the last two weeks, some background information is necessary.

November 4th will mark the end of the second year of the Popular Government of Salvador Allende — a government comprised of a multi-party coalition, dominated by the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The first year of Allende's regime was marked by a revolutionary offensive on the part of government forces — nationalization of the banks, the copper, iron, coal and nitrate mines, a sweeping agrarian reform, the expropriation of the large foreign and native monopolies, and the nationalization of all export and import. These measures brought over 65% of the nation's productive forces under the direct control of the state.

In addition, popular neighborhood organizations were formed to ensure that small businessmen maintained the official prices. These committees also guarded against speculation and black-marketing of essential items. So, even though the majority of Congress seats remained in right-wing hands, the socialist

forces were able to implement a number of revolutionary measures through their control of the Executive branch of the government.

Then after the first year, things began to change. The bourgeoisie, under the leadership of the Christian Democratic and National Parties, took the political offensive and initiated a campaign to bring down the government — employing mostly legal means. This was possible because of all the constitutional resources that were still under their control — namely the legislative and juridical branches of the state. Laws were introduced, intending to strip Allende of all power, and to halt the entire government program. These manoeuvres, linked with a high-intensity propaganda campaign resulted in failure. They lacked a two-thirds parliamentary majority — therefore, any law they approved, Allende immediately vetoed.

With the failure of this strategy, the bourgeoisie began to look ever more towards extra-legal means — civil disruption, economic sabotage, and a lot of rumours began circulating about the possibility of a coup.

Last August and September saw frequent street demonstrations on the part of rightist students, coupled with partial work stoppages by small retail stores — all creating a tense atmosphere and laying the groundwork for the opposition's ultimate desire: intervention by the Armed Forces, whom they considered to be anti-Allende. In this period, the government unearthed a conspiracy called the September Plan, whose intent was to provoke total chaos and overthrow the government. Several right-wing politicians and retired military officers were implicated in the plot.

Immediately, the entire left was mobilized. The Central Labour Union placed itself in a state of alert, as did the Socialist and Communist Parties, including their youth organizations. Neighborhood anti-fascist and self-defense committees sprang up, and the government encouraged the formation of vigilance committees to guard the nationalized

CHILE:

consolidation

factories.

There followed a short period of tranquility — but a very short one. In order to combat the effects of inflation, President Allende decreed a 100% pay raise for all workers, to be paid out of the pockets of the wealthy. This caused quite a stir among private businessmen and the political parties of the right. The Christian Democratic and National parties tried every legal manoeuvre to block the enactment of this decree — but their attempts were futile. And then set against the embargo of Chilean copper in France by the Kennecott Corporation, a whole series of events began to unfold that led to an all-out attempt by the bourgeoisie to overthrow the Popular Government.

On October 12th, the Confederation of Truck Owners of Chile declared a work stoppage and blockaded the roads with their trucks. They claimed the strike was a non-political one, and that they were only doing this to protest against government plans to nationalize trucking. It should be mentioned here that no such idea was ever discussed by the government. The reactionary National Party immediately threw its support to the truck owners, claiming this was compatible with the party's newly announced line of "civil resistance".

The paralysis of the nation's transport took effect quickly and the more remote areas of Chile began to experience food and gas shortages immediately.

The response of Allende was also immediate. He pointed out that this was in fact a political strike, intending to cut off food supplies to the people, and moreover, that the strike didn't even have the support of the truck drivers. That evening, a state of emergency was declared throughout the nation, and restricted martial law was imposed. Allende placed control of the urban centres under the command of the army. So, in fact the dream of the bourgeoisie had come true — the military had intervened. But within a matter of hours, the sweet dream of these people turned into a dreaded nightmare. The army unified behind President Allende and showed not the slightest interest in a coup.

In a joint statement issued by Allende and the military command, it was announced that the roads would be opened by the army, and kept open by both land and air patrols. Furthermore, any trucks not running would be requisitioned by

the government, and soldiers would be placed on them to stand guard. Thirdly, the leaders of the truck owners' confederation were placed under arrest and charged with violations of the state internal-security law: in other words — sedition.

The response of the working class and other leftist sectors in general was very positive. "La mano dura" — the hard hand was being applied against those whose only intent was to provoke civil war and oust Allende.

As the transport strike was being partially solved — but only partially — the opposition pulled out all the stoppers and on October 13 called for all retail shop owners to close their doors to the public. This stoppage was organized by the Santiago Chamber of Commerce. Most significantly, the Christian Democrats dropped their "moderate" facade, and



Soldiers and police arresting right-wing militiaman, seizing several small arms in his car.

gave full support to the shut-down. Again the right hoped to bring the army in on their side, and again the plan back-fired. The military command of Santiago announced that any store that closed would be forcefully opened, and then would be requisitioned by the state.

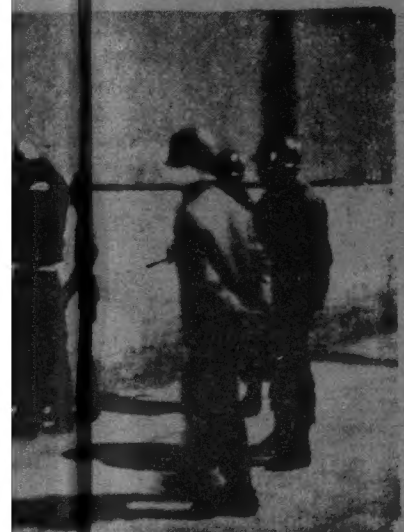
The commercial shut-down took place, and in Santiago, it was about 70 to 80% effective. But so was the government's threat. On October 17, civil and police authorities began using crowbars to open up locked stores. They were placed under government control, and in many cases operated by their workers. During this process large crowds assembled in the streets, applauding police as they opened the stores. At the same time rightist demon-



Soldier on guard in front of Central Market which remained open and well stocked throughout the strike.

olidating the revolution

liors protesting the things battled for hours with the police throughout the downtown area. That same day all radio broadcasting in the country was placed under government control and the military began to patrol the streets. The president placed Santiago under a midnight-to-six AM curfew. In the following few days, retail stores continued to be requisitioned, as well as any privately-owned factories that were closed. Among those well-known industries taken by the government in the last few days were the Shell Oil Company as well as the Dow Chemical Corporation. While the period of October 18 marked the time of attempted counter-revolution, it is not to say that the 19th marked a clear turning-point. The response of the people, the armed forces and the government has only been defined as revolutionary in the afternoon of the 19th.



ing military curfew hours (approx. 3 a.m.) after fin-

President Allende addressed a public meeting of about 5,000 men. He applauded the restraint and discipline of the army, and then made the following statement: "We wish to thank our armed forces, who in their traditional manner have respected the constitutionally-elected government. But we want to make something very clear. I have said before that my action as president is limited by legal constraints, and up to now, this has worked in our favour. The opposition forces have moved inside the margin of the law, and we have used legal public forces against them. And if their illegal actions continue, we will continue using the law against them, and if that is not efficient, we will counter their reactionary violence with the

revolutionary violence of the people."

As the bourgeoisie made life more and more difficult, the government and workers were forced to become more aggressive and self-reliant. Popular mobilization was and continues to be at a fervent level. On the night of October 19th, a bus strike was called by the bus owners association. Immediately, the army moved in. The buses were requisitioned by the state and the organizers of the work stoppage were jailed. But it wasn't only the government and army who requisitioned buses. There were many incidents recorded where people on the street, tired of having to walk to work, broke into garages, and began operating the buses themselves. These combined actions broke the strike in less than 24 hours.

We personally were fortunate to witness quite an exciting incident at close range. A group of students, members of the Student Union of the University of Chile — an organization whose leadership comes from the Communist Party — did their part in solving the transportation problem. Some three hundred of them moved into the parking lots of the University of Chile, and "requisitioned" all University cars, trucks and buses, and immediately began employing them as a type of peoples' bus service.

Meanwhile, as retail commerce closed, neighborhood committees called Supply and Price Control Association, began constructing alternative food distribution systems, thereby overcoming to a great degree the food shortages.

Workers assemblies were called in the large nationalized industries, and the workers all agreed that from now on any merchant who had participated in the commerce close-down will no longer be supplied with basic materials from the huge nationalized plants.

Literally hundreds of thousands of students have joined voluntary work brigades and are currently driving the requisitioned trucks, loading and unloading them, distributing food to isolated areas, and generally helping wherever help is needed.

The strategy of the anti-government forces was to actually promote a strike of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, with a view towards that spreading itself into a workers strike. Their plan was only half-successful. Only businessmen, doctors, lawyers,

high-level technicians, and the petty bourgeois stratum like truck and bus owners joined the strike. The reaction of the working class was one of repudiation. Not one single workers union in the entire nation joined the work stoppage.

The crisis is not over, but the direction it has taken is clear. The bourgeoisie's attempted counter-revolution has only accelerated the working class revolution. The right has played out its hand. Their legal manoeuvres have failed. Their attempt to bring out the army served only to show that the Armed Forces stand behind the Popular Government. Their last-resort, economic disruption, has only made clear the complete obsolescence of their class in terms of their social usefulness. Because as we write this — October 24 — 75% to 80% of small commerce remains closed, yet the country functions almost normally. This is due to the bulk of industry being socialized, and the distribution of goods being handled by neighborhood committees. This has also proved correct that which President Allende stated during a speech last night on national radio:

"The country is not paralyzed, because the only people who can paralyze this nation is the working class, and the working class is standing firm by the Popular Government, because they know that it is a government that defends

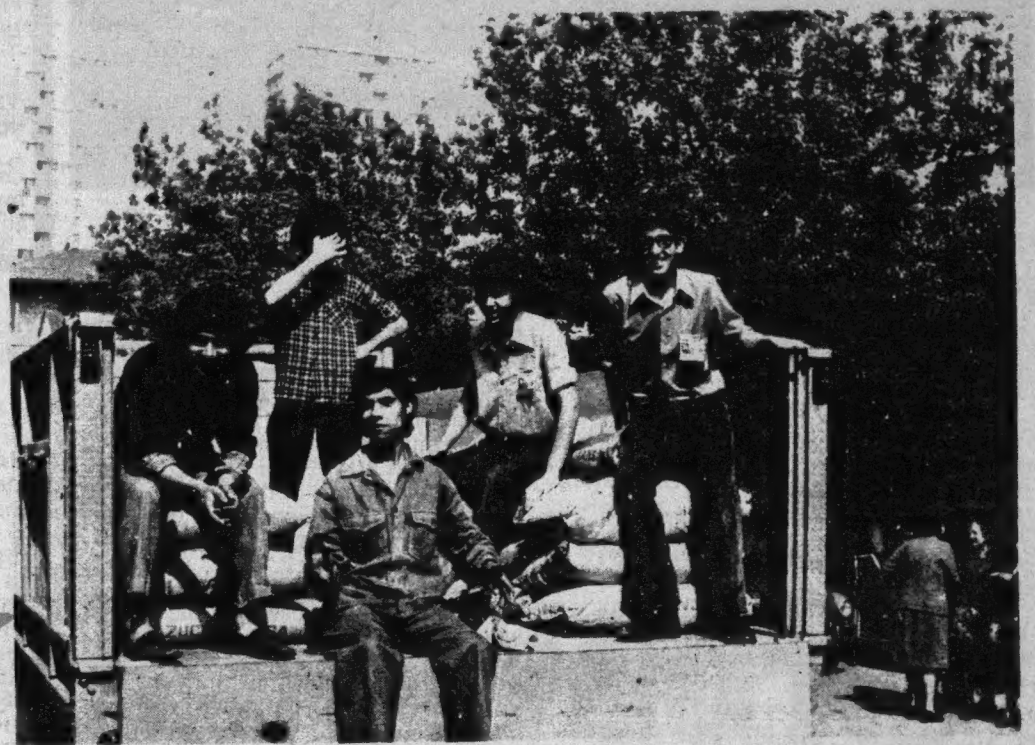
their interests."

That brings us up to the present. The curfew is still in effect. Commerce is still closed, and the right has begun to resort to acts of terrorism — blowing up railroads, the burning of a factory, etc. But the industrial working class is mobilized to a degree never before obtained here. Though it isn't officially discussed, it is common knowledge that the base organizations of the Socialist and Communist Parties have been armed, and are prepared for any eventuality. The Armed Forces stand by Allende.

It is hard to predict at this moment what the bourgeoisie's next move will be, but their alternatives are dwindling. Because of the business shutdown, they have given the government the opportunity to requisition and nationalize a large number of stores and factories while the mood of the left is one of continuing the struggle to the end, and not stopping midway.

Tonight, during a rally of the Socialist Party — Allende's Party — a list of accords taken by the political bureau were read:

1. The cutting off of all gasoline to private cars — only the rich have cars — the turning over of that gas to large industry and public transport.
2. The termination of all contracts between nationalized factories and private trucking firms.
3. The termination of all



Student volunteers unloading requisitioned food-supply trucks (badges on shirt say: "I work for Chile").

credit previously given by the state bank to any merchant now participating in the work stoppage.

4. No more materials produced in nationalized factories are to be sold to stores now involved in the work stoppage.

5. **The immediate and permanent requisition of all businesses who have closed their doors to the public.**

Apparently, this crisis has broke the stalemate here. The last two years have been an experience of dual power in Chile with the revolutionary forces holding the Executive branch of the government and the revolutionaries controlling the legislative branch. Throughout all of this, the action of the left has been tempered by a fear of what the army might do.

With the escalation of the right, Allende had no choice but to call upon the armed forces in order to maintain order. At the same time he had to mobilize his civilian support as a type of guarantee in case the army sided with the right. His strategy has paid off — perhaps even better than he expected, as no contradiction at all has arisen between the army and the workers and students.

These are the factors that so strengthen the revolutionary process here. The viable unity between the Armed Forces and the working class is something that spells doom for any attempt by the bourgeoisie to re-take power.

Filmwest: "surviving"



Filming on location for "Birth of the West"

It's fascinating to watch people go about their business of transforming camera film and ideas and magnetic tape into a film.

The impression I got was one of total involvement and empathy with the subject and also with the tools; to know a tape recorder until you can make it hear for you and capture the sound in your head, and make a camera see for everyone what you can see in your head.

When I went to Filmwest Associates to interview Al Stein about that film company, this kind of involvement was evident.

As we talked Al wrote down the take numbers on a tape of Walter Kaasa as Ernest Brown, the subject of "The Birth of the West", a production currently underway under the direction of Tom Radford.

We talked between take numbers, sometimes running back for one left behind, sometimes pausing to hear Walter Kaasa as Ernest Brown.

Filmwest Associates is an amalgam of two Edmonton film companies, Barnyard Films International and Film Frontiers Limited, that merged in April, 1971, with some other individuals. According to Al, Barnyard Films and Film Frontiers had a "history of co-operation. We were all friends, and wanted the same basic things, so we thought it was senseless to compete." "Basically," he continued, "we want to see the Canadian West interpreted by Westerners, on the terms of Westerners."

Filmwest has a core staff of seven to 12 people, with more added when filming is taking place. While people tend to settle into an area of specialization, they are not placed in designated jobs.

As for personality conflicts, Stein views them as "not so much a problem as a fact of life" when a decision is to be made. What the majority of the staff want is done.

One of the main problems for a young film outfit is the large amount of capital expenditure needed before you can begin to work. Filmwest either owns or is paying for all its own equipment, and when asked what the com-

pany's financial position was, Al replied, "surviving; enough so to pay salaries."

At the moment, Filmwest is specializing in documentary rather than industrial or commercial work. A couple of the films they have produced for the National Film Board are a film on small communities in the Drumheller district and a documentary on Jimmy Simpson, an Alberta mountain man who just recently died.

Currently in production is "The Birth of the West", based on the journal and photographs of Ernest Brown, an Alberta radical and photographer from early in this century.

Bruce Cockburn wrote the score for the film, partly from a script, then revising and adding to it as he worked with the Filmwest staff. Cockburn absorbed all he could about Brown, through pictures and the journal; he absorbed all he could about the country, the West, by getting next to the sounds and smells and feels of it. The result is good, very good in fact: Cockburn at his lightest and tightest. There was one part, a spring transition scene, in which Cockburn pings out the harmonics like water dripping from an icicle in the sun, gradually building and swirling, until his guitar is all the rivers and streams and dripping icicles of spring.

The film premieres in February; it feels like it is going to be a good one.

Within a year or two the people at Filmwest hope to move towards feature length films.

"It's a matter of developing artistically and financially," commented Stein. "We have the rights on a few things, Western Canadian themes, and are moving cautiously in that direction."

I asked him about promotion and distribution once they get to that stage. "It might be more difficult for us," admitted Al, "because we aren't in Toronto or Vancouver, we're out of the national film mainstream, and purposely so. We want to work from our viewpoint here in Alberta. Most of our backing would have to come from the Canadian Film Development Corporation."

by Ian Birse

Northcott, Spring to play with ESO

Tom Northcott and the Vancouver group Spring will be in town Dec. 13 for what could be a very unusual and rewarding concert with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra.

The program will centre around Northcott's 12-minute composition "And God Made Woman" and Spring's "Song Cycle" and will, of course, include other selections by both participants.

Tom Northcott is well-known to Edmonton audiences as a smooth, well-polished folk singer who has an undeniable knack for haunting and often harmonically intricate melodies; such hits as "Girl from the North Country" and "Rainmaker" have assured him a place in Canadian popular music.

He has played his compositions before in a symphonic setting with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra three years ago.

Spring is one of the most talented emerging groups in Canada. Featuring Terry Frewer on guitar and vocals, Bob Buckley on keyboards and winds,

Kenny Passarelli on bass and Kat Henriks on drums, Spring hosts an impressive array of rock and classical background and training.

Their "Song Cycle", written in 1969 and played twice by the VSO is based on the themes found in Herman Hesse's "Siddhartha".

Not much need be said about the ESO's experience in blending rock and orchestral music. Anyone still not cognizant of past shows with Procol Harum, Lighthouse and Brent Titcomb would have found it impossible to avoid the Procol Harum album that featured the ESO.

Suffice it to say that the ESO is building an admirable reputation in North America for its abilities to get along well with just about any popular group that comes its way, both from the standpoint of the mere physical co-operation involved and also for the products created by these mergers.

The show takes place at the Jubilee Auditorium Dec. 13 at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are \$4 and \$5.

Studio Theatre stages Ustinov play

Studio Theatre's production of Peter Ustinov's "The Unknown Soldier and his Wife" opens tomorrow night, Thurs. Dec. 7, in the Corbett Hall Theatre.

This is a play that concerns itself mainly with the many and varied ways in which those who hold or exercise power always manage to shaft those who do not. However heavy that may sound it is in fact a relatively light comedy that reputedly contains some of Ustinov's funnier satirical jabs at

such venerable institutions as the Church and the State, or at least at the upper echelons who populate them.

The play's form is something along the lines of an historical travelogue that stops here and there along the chronological road from Imperial Rome to almost the present.

The play runs every evening except Sunday until December 16 at 8:30 p.m. There are Saturday matinees at 2:30 p.m.

Admission is free to University students and \$2.50 for all other classes.

CKUA high lights		PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	HOST
AM 590	FM 94.1		
Thurs. (Dec. 7)			
8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:		Part 2 of a discussion with pianist Roland Hanna in New York.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:		A performance of Beethoven's 33 variations on a theme by Diabelli.	Matt Hedley
Fri. (Dec. 8)			
6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:		Norbert Boehm and Denis Letourneau, violins; Allan Teeple, viola; Andrew Kidd, cello; Dept. of Music Orchestra, Michael Bowie conductor - Elgar: Introduction & Allegro for Strings; Tachibana, violin; Allan Teeple, viola; Andrew Kidd, cello; Viola Braun, piano; Brahms: Quartet No. 1 for Piano & Strings.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:		An outline of the chemical essence of beer and ale.	
8:00 P.M. DEUTSCHE WELLE CONCERT:		Stravinsky: Apollon Musagete; Brahms: Symphony No. 2.	
Sat. (Dec. 9)			
9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:		A discussion of new approaches to the drug problem which basets many groups of today's society.	
9:30 A.M. MORE FUN WITH THE SCHERZO:		Forms of Western Instrumental Music. Today, The Ronde.	
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:		Music from "Athena" and "Nancy Goes to Rio".	Murray Davis
4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:		Pierre Boulez: Pli selon pli, for voice and orchestra	Marc Vasey
Sun. (Dec. 10)			
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:		In this edition, the role of the university in the third world is discussed.	
1:00 P.M. ANOTHER AGE:		Senior citizens recall personal experiences in the early days of Alberta.	Bob Chelmick
Mon. (Dec. 11)			
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:		Members of the Academic Staff, U of A, speak on topics related to their particular fields.	
9:00 P.M. THE DeKOVEN CONCERT:		Baroque music presented by one of radio's most enthusiastic and vociferous musical raconteurs.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M. 60 PLUS:		Program on the history of the U of A prepared by Eugene Brody.	
Tues. (Dec. 12)			
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:		Conversation with Pierre Berton.	Dorothy Dahlgre
7:45 P.M. FEEDBACK:		Interviews on U of A activities.	
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:		Larry Reese is featured tonight.	Holger Petersen
12:05 A.M. STILL OF THE NIGHT:		A concert of music from the classics, until sign-off at 2:00 a.m.	Sev Sabourin
Wed. (Dec. 13)			
11:30 A.M. WHO'S MINDING THE STORE:		Conversation with members of Alberta Cabinet. Today - Len Werry, Minister of Telephones and Utilities	Dorothy Dahlgre
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:		Michael Tilson Thomas, conductor. Haydn: Oboe Concerto in C; Mahler: Symphony No. 5.	

Theatre 3 plans special adaptation of 'Alice in Wonderland'

Theatre 3 is planning a very ambitious program for its Christmas season play this year.

They will be presenting a new adaptation of Lewis Carroll's classic, "Alice in Wonderland".

What makes the program ambitious is that there will be far more than just Theatre 3 at work on it. For the play

also features the Alberta Contemporary Dance Theatre and the puppet creations of one Mr. Don Mills.

We will have a complete story on the play for you next week. However until then, remember that the play runs from December 13 to 31 with a special week of family matinees from Boxing Day to New Years.

Boz Scaggs comes to Edmonton

Edmonton audiences will have a chance this weekend to hear the music of a man who has managed to remain puzzlingly unknown to most listeners for several musically fruitful years.

Boz Scaggs will be bringing his band to the Jubilee Auditorium this Friday, December 8, at 8:30 p. m. With him will be Joe Hall and the Eyeball Wine Company.

Scaggs' Columbia Records bio sheet describes his music as having the quality of "the mellowness of soft wind and fine wine, seabirds tracing easy patterns against the sky, glad voices calling—the feeling that it's been a good hard day, and that the party's starting soon."

Boz (William Royce) Scaggs has been around a fairly long time. He started playing in High School with Steve Miller in the early sixties and continued through university. Then in 1965 it was off to Europe where he spent two years bumming around from London to Bombay. In Stockholm he cut an album.

Steve Miller invited him back to join his Blues Band in San Francisco in 1967, but after two albums together they pretty much decided that they were going in different directions and split up. Boz then recorded a solo album which received critical acclaim from everywhere and everyone except the buying public who just about completely ignored it.

So in 1969 Scaggs put together his present group that has been writing, arranging and touring since.

Drummer George Rains has been playing professionally since the early sixties and has shared his talents with such luminaries as the Sir Douglas Quin-

tet, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley and Mother Earth.

Doug Simril on guitar and piano came with Boz from the Steve Miller Blues Band. Bassist David Brown teamed up with him in 1970. Jymm Young on keyboards and trumpet has been playing with various groups and musicians in California since 1964.

Pat O'Hara playing trombone has also played with Chuck Berry, Cold Blood, Loading Zone and Tower of Power. Mel Martin on sax, flute and piano has played or recorded with just about everybody in the San Francisco area. Trumpeter Tom Poole's background is mainly classical.

Put 'em all together and you have a fairly wide range of backgrounds and abilities, which, when combined with the very tight arrangements the band uses, produces some very intricate and pleasing sounds.

With Boz Scaggs and his band will be Joe Hall and the Eyeball Wine Company, composed of Joe Hall, vocals, harmonica, some lead stuff and general inspiration; Roger Brant, bass; and George Dobo, guitar and piano.

This isn't exactly a local group because they spend a lot of time pissing around in the interior of B. C. but they're close enough.

They are certainly a unique group, playing a bizarre blend of country, slow blues and something Brant calls "and jive music" which is probably nonsense but you've got to learn to expect stuff like that from people like him. And like us.

These guys have just finished recording an album right here in good 'ol Big E, that, along with very good play-

ing and material on the part of the band features studio work by various members of Spiny Norman's Whoopee Band and Bob Derkash of Hot Cottage.

So there it is. Oh yes, one other thing, the promoter, Chris Dobbin tells

me that he's bringing a sound system from San Francisco that will be "the best system that's ever been in Edmonton."

Tickets are \$3, \$4 and \$5 and are available at Mikes or at the door.

December will be active month for Art Gallery

December will be a busy month for the Edmonton Art Gallery.

Two showings will be winding up; the Karel Appel show on the 10th and the Pakistan Folk Art show on the 5th. However, three new shows will be starting.

A selection of recent paintings by William Perehudoff, a Saskatchewan painter, will be exhibited from Dec. 14 through to Jan. 21. This abstract Canadian painter is pursuing a sure course forward, based on his constant pre-occupation with discs and bands but slowly coming to incorporate subtler colour, freer motion and more active and colorful field backgrounds for his figures.

A Christmas show will run from Dec. 14 to Jan. 14 that will feature selections from the Permanent Collection, the Poole Collection and the

Stern Collection that are appropriate to Christmas.

Edmonton artist Robert Sinclair will be featured in a showing of his recent water colours and sculptures from Dec. 10 to Jan. 3.

The junior gallery will run The Story of Photography, already on, until Jan. 28, a show that aims to instruct the viewer on some basics of picture taking, technical process and the history of photography.

There are 61 new acquisitions in the gallery's Art Rental program including paintings, prints and wall hangings. These will be on display for viewing for one week starting Dec. 13.

Finally (apart from the Theatre West and National Film Theatre events), there is the art gallery workshop for Christmas cards. The story on that occurs elsewhere on these pages.



EXPORT "A"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

"Lib" hits the sports world.

RIP OFF THE BIG GAME

The Exploitation of Sports by the Power Elite, a revealing book by PAUL HOCH

Paul Hoch's analysis of the Sports Establishment is hard-hitting, radical, controversial and critical. He shows not only what's wrong with it but how its ills reflect the ills of our society. It is not an attack on sports but a critique of the system under which we live. Jack Scott, a former pro football player and now head of the Institute for the Study of Sports and Society has written the introduction. \$2.15.

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WHEN YOU'RE SMILING CALL FOR 'LABATT'S BLUE'



Tresham Gregg - Can the Aphrodesian Dancers capture and maintain a Bali high?

by ANN HARVEY

photos by TOM TURNER

Tresham Gregg believes in tripping - simply doing the things he wants to do by taking a very small amount of money and turning it into all kinds of fantastic trips that just seem to make his life more full.

He's just finished a six month long experience of living and working in a home workshop set-up, a centre of creativity and art like the island of Bali, where sometimes as many as 15 to 20 people would be working together sewing, welding, carving and hopefully gradually organizing themselves into a huge, mystical, spiritual, high-energy, fantasmagoric dance troupe called the Aphrodesian Dancers.

And by just talking to him, you could see that he's been through many strange trips in his past to bring him to where he is now.

He was brought up on the northwest coast of B. C., in a town near a village inhabited by a tribe of Indians of the Chinkat culture of the northwest region. He took part in an arts and crafts programme set up in the town to learn from the Indians, by making Indian replicas and studying the old dances and songs and the costumes and rituals that went with them.

It was from these Northwest Indians that he began to learn the art and skill of wood carving.

He went on the usual path of going to college and then left for Europe and Paris to study figure drawing and copy Old Masters, and to get his head "out of the confusion that college and schooling in general had put it in."

But he soon realized that copying Old Masters was not exactly what he wanted to do. It was their style of art and they'd already done it as well as anybody could. So he continued his travels further throughout Europe and Asia, being with people and learning of their culture, their gods, and just feeling the atmosphere of the places he travelled through. He got into the skill of understanding museums and seeing how past civilizations manifested themselves in their artwork - all very heavy.

Anyway, out of all of this came a realization from him that he wanted

to make his own statement of what was happening around him and not just copy the Old Masters or traditional art, something he had realized about himself and Indian art before he left the coast.

"I decided that by using just my own artistic abilities I could develop what I saw in the Northwest coast Indian art and carry it in my own way, without having the approval of the powers-that-be saying this is or is not authentic."

An artist has to find something he can say with some kind of conviction as "This is the way I see it" he says.

Tresh went to Vancouver Island and started carving seriously there, using the wood of the beaches because it was full of water and seasoned well by the sun. Red cedar was the best because it was light and it didn't crack when it dried.

He carved mostly masks, around 50 or 60 or them, and made some jewelry as well. In the beginning, it was fairly easy to live that way, because there wasn't much competition. Soon, however, more and more people started coming to the island and carving and selling their work and it became increasingly hard.

When he came back from his travels, Tresh also adopted the name of Skondoo. Near his home town there had been a grave of an Indian witch-doctor or shaman of a rich tribe that had been robbed of everything (even some of the bones) by the settlers. Some things had been put on display in the local museum. This event had really impressed him when he was a child, and after coming home from his travels he started to think more about it, about reincarnation, and about how the shaman's spirit was taking the treatment of his grave and body, and the white man's treatment of Indians in general today.

"I thought it would be kind of neat if one couldn't kill an ancient spirit of the Indians by perhaps let them come back in the... well, young people of today."

So he took the shaman's name of Skondoo. He uses it mostly in an artistic sense, and feels it helps him as the spirit behind the strange masks that he carves.

"I'm quite caught up in masks,



because I feel its the key to understanding spiritual realms." He takes a concept and arrives at a personification of an abstraction.

The masks are different aspects of what's simply happening around him - representing different forces, spiritual forces.

"Masks are the most interesting expression I can do, if I'm carving wood. It involves physically going through the motions - it's a sculptural experience."

It takes him about two weeks to make a wooden mask, doing the rough carving in the first couple days, with several more days of carving out the back. Then he finishes it and paints it, usually using a stain with an oil paint base.

"I imagine a situation where there is a whole other plane of existence that relates to our existence here, but it's the masked manifestations of the things that are going on around us."

"You don't walk down the street and get direct impressions of what is happening in this city at this point. What you're seeing is masked manifestations of this and that."

Tresh sees his mask by perhaps just fooling around on paper, and he comes up with a concept, a Weather Dancer, for example, that interests and amazes him. He thinks about it more and more and then he starts working with the wood, making a mask.

"It unfolds itself to me and I realize what it is I'm making because of the things happening around me and the forms its taking, and because of the ideas going around in my head."

So he names it and watches what the concept does in his mind as time goes by.

"You have to come to even a further understanding of that concept by working with it. What is behind the mask? Once you've illuminated the situation to the point of getting the mask, then you've got to understand what's behind the mask, and how it interacts with other masks and concepts."

They're all very magical masks and they all represent very heavy spirits. They seem to have almost a life of their own. The Bullshit Mask, for instance, when being used as a lucky talisman, hanging in a restaurant in Victoria, crashed down on some bullshitters head when he was in the mid-

dle of a conversation.

The Weather Mask has a strange story behind it. It was an historic day when it was finished and first worn - Tresh's birthday and the day when the bombs were going off in Amchitka. Everyone was preparing for the big potlatch happening that night, and they'd just finished the first full costume to go with the mask. At 5 minutes to three that day, he and some friends went to an old grave on a bluff overlooking the ocean, and took pictures of him in mask and costume approaching the grave, lying in it, then rising out of it - all at the exact moment that the bomb was going off in Amchitka.

Well that was neat and trippy. That night at the potlatch he danced as the Weather Dancer. "It was like becoming this strange spirit in my mind; it was really amazing." The people who were hosting it, whose island they were on, were so freaked out by all that had gone on that day, and the dance that night that they kicked them off the island the next day.

"Always a big upheaval seems to come after a dance. Every time I've done a dance, something is destroyed; either your friends illusions about you, or their fear grows, and situations change abruptly and you're forced to do something else. I've come to expect it as part of the trip."

When he came to Edmonton last spring, after it was getting harder and harder to make a living off art on Vancouver island, Tresh applied for a LIP grant as a last ditch effort to keep his arts trip alive, and not have to get a job.

It worked and he received a \$10,000 grant, enough to have six people working with him. They formed the first group of Aphrodesian Dancers, the name taken from a bazaar, health food place they has run in Victoria called Aphrodesia.

They got a house which they lived in and used as a workshop, with sewing in one room, welding in the back room, another sewing room and a painting room upstairs, and a workshop downstairs.

The idea behind the dance troupe was a very strange combination of theatre and dance, leaning more towards the dance aspect of it. Using a very free and creative approach to dance, instead of going through choreograph-

cont. on page 13



Alberta Award Winners brilliant

When I looked at the season performance list (that promotional crap the symphony sends to almost anyone who has ever attended a concert) and saw the Dec. 2/3 concert listed as "Alberta Award Winners", I figured "What a drag. An other one of those mediocre efforts at promoting non-existent Child Prodigies."

I couldn't have been more disgustingly inept. The performance that the contestants gave was brilliant to say the least.

Take, for example, sixteen year old John Hendrickson's interpretation of two hundred and one year old Ludwig van Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto. This wasn't an attempt at merely playing a technically difficult piece well. This was reenactment of the passion, the emotional extremes that are Beethoven.

Frederic Chopin would undoubtedly be pleased if he had heard Glen Montgomery's performance of his First Piano Concerto. Glen, sixteen, has been studying piano for only three and one half years. He has already attained a level of artistic ability that most piano players would be glad to achieve within their entire lifetime.

Joachim Segger, also sixteen, played what was probably the most widely known piece and suffered the greatest criticism by the ineffectual dilettantes that usually attend the symphony concerts. Fortunately even they could not find fault with his excellent rendering of Edvard Grieg's Piano Concerto in A Minor.

Roger Ohlson, a tenor, sang two beautiful arias: "Vainement, Ma Bien Aimee," by Edouard Lalo and "Che Gelida Manina" by Giacomo Puccini. Although Roger's voice was not up to par due to an ailment which has plagued him all week, I'm sure no one would deny the fact that he has beautiful tone, great strength, and good control over his voice.

This brings me to the major point that I would like to make regarding the contest. I'm sure that all the contestants would agree that their fellow musicians played extremely well, and that in the future they will have enough competition without having to bear that strain now. I'm sure that the judges in the contest had a hard time deciding to whom the first prize of \$500 should go. It is my opinion that they should have given all the contestants an equal prize so that everyone would have had an equal contribution to their studies.

This would have alleviated some of the nervousness the finalists displayed and would possibly have allowed them to play even better than they did.

All in all it was a great display of talent and I have nothing but encouragement for future events of this nature.

With regard to the symphony's part in this program.

Superlative. Never have I heard the symphony play so well. Assistant conductor Ted Kardash conducted the soloist's accompaniments, and did a great job. Ted is an exciting conductor to watch as he is very active on the podium, and is not afraid of displaying his involvement with the music being played.

Lawrence Leonard conducted Schubert's Sixth symphony and displayed his usual good taste.

I suppose this requires a note of explanation since some of you may remember that I ran him into the ground in my last review.

Well, since the last concert I have had cause to reevaluate my opinion on a number of things. You might say I am now leaning towards the positive side of the art situation in Edmonton. This city has enough critics (negative ones) without me joining them. I'm afraid that as a new reviewer I was led to follow their example and I realize now that this was wrong, so I apologize

Mr. Leonard.

This doesn't mean that I consider everything to be uhhhm... shall I say "Nice". It does, however, say that I think more can be accomplished by looking at the positive side of things. After all you don't end a war by starting another one, do you.

by Adolph Paganini



Art Gallery sponsoring annual Christmas card workshop

Tired of paying the Bay four bucks a box to express your Christmas greetings for you?

Why not make your own Christmas cards?

On December 10, the Edmonton Art Gallery will be throwing open its doors (at 2:00 pm) to any and all per-

sons who want to wander down and spend some time making their own Christmas cards and wrapping paper.

They have organized a special workshop for that time when members of the staff will gladly assist children, parents, old folks, even freaks, to make their own stuff.

Last year more than 200 folks took part in this little extravaganza. The Art Gallery advises that you bring your own materials, like carrots, potatoes, cabbage and string (and that's the list they gave us, so don't ask us what all that stuff is for.)

Tresham Gregg: masks as reality

cont. from page 12

ic preparations for a show, they experimented to see what kind of dance forms they felt like doing, - a kind of improv jamming with their minds and their bodies until they came up with the characters, plots, and dance routines that fit into what they wanted to express.

Tresh commented that it was really difficult to put all these things together to come up with a super-significant cosmic plot, and then, at the same time make it visual enough for the people in the audience to get off on it.

Yet it actually ended up succeeding, everytime they put on a show, their first performance being at the Edmonton Gay Club.

The grant group situation didn't work out 100% favorably for Tresh, however. "The people involved were not completely committed to the idea. In fact, some has serious reservations about fully participating in anything." Some of them didn't want to dance or do art work, or do what they were supposed to do, and so work was delayed until it was almost too late.

"I had envisioned a trip where people who were into it would make their own costumes and be into it - really contribute something to the general happening."

But an amazing thing happened when the grant group broke up. People, mostly freaks living in houses around the city, started coming together - people who had enough jam to dance or play music or sew - and using the same house workshop idea as before, turned themselves into the second group of Aphrodisian Dancers.

Although they were all amateurs and inexperienced, by working together and using the masks (now made of fabric over a wire frame), costumes, and different concepts in dancing "we were able to take amateurs and turn them into dancers, musicians, and performers on stage in a very short time."

Yet it was a big step from the first forming ideas to a successful stage performance. Tresh describes it as a period of frantic welding and dance practices for himself, with a lot of communication confusion.

The dance practices were very difficult, because there was often much waiting for people to finish talking to them-

selves, and understanding their character and what they were doing, so that they could finally, and somewhat more clearly put themselves into the whole group situation of the dance.

The home workshop was supposed to be the centre of activity, but "you didn't know how many people would come over to work, how much work would be done if they did, or when, or anything."

"You couldn't say to somebody 'You've got to do it', because they had to do it out of love." And that worked out fairly fine, because all that happened was done out of love.

So by operating on a home-craft industry level, having no government grants but taking contributions of people's time, effort, and, (for the few who had it), money, they were able to pull off five or six public performances. Yet for a group of that size, about 20 - 25 in number, plus all the materials needed for costumes and masks, it got to the point where they were actually paying out money to do a gig.

Of all their shows, probable the two biggest undertakings were at the International Pop Festival at Speedway and getting together enough to travel by train down to Vancouver to do a performance at a festival or fair just outside the city.

"If you're going to relate... the actual spirit or atmosphere of a place where you're putting something on is very important, especially for something like this. For what you want to achieve is a magical effect where everybody in the audience as well as the participants are into it so heavily that every attention is just focused right on there on what's happening... and you're just thrilled out of your mind." And the Jubilee Auditorium or the Kinsmen Field House are not the places.

The Vancouver trip turned out to be really enthusiastic, high performance, for after 1 1/2 months of preparation, around 12 new masks and dozens of new costumes, both the dancers and the audience got a lot of insight and high energy zapped into them.

Using the dances as the vehicle to understanding the masks and all the spir- its and feeling behind them, many dancers came up to Tresh after the Van show saying they were really beginning to see and understand what the masks meant.

"You can actually feel these spirits when you put on a mask. You can be-

come Raven or Sun or Bullshit, and if you're into the part and trying to come up with a dance that expresses what you're feeling in relation to other people - you get off on it."

The sequences of the dances at the Vancouver show went from gunfighters to Superstars to a final, very heavy freak-out at death by the Apocalypse Monster. Then to a rebirth in their last Dance of the Northern Lights, where the dancers came out with tall hats that lit up on the inside, and long flowing capes swirling around as they went down and danced around the people in the audience for a rather spectacular ending.

The audience was really stunned; they didn't know quite what to think. It was strange; the whole thing was strange.

"Everything that we put out on stage left a high degree of excitement floating around in the air. A lot of energy was projected and everybody in our group got off."

After Vancouver the trip kind of disintegrated, and nobody seems to be very sure if it will get back together again or not. "I'd actually been living for the opportunity to do a dance happening, but once I'd actually done them... well, they're a lot of effort." So Tresh is more or less recuperating now, because the high pressure energy of the last six months tends to make a person become physically totaled-out.

Maybe when the warm weather comes, this whole trip will be renewed, but until then Tresh has got other things to keep him busy.

At the moment he's making lamps out of welded frames and fabric, and is planning on selling a few. "It's always a struggle being able to do pure art and having to do things that make you enough money in order to get by on," he says. So he's getting into craft skills that in some way relate to the buying public.

"It's strange. The whole scene out there is competing for attention. It's crazy out there. You'd almost rather not bother, if you could get away with it."

"Just do what you feel like doing - if it relates to you then at least you're doing that much. If it doesn't relate to anybody else - too bad. If it does - wonderful."

The sports widows: Where is the maidenform jockstrap?

BY LOUIS BOLLO

We've all seen it at one time or another. It is that time of the year, be it spring, fall or winter, when the essence of pro sweat wafts across the Canadian airways. It is a form of nerve gas, which as of this printing, has yet to be explained by medical science. The male of the population seems to be the most susceptible to it. All across the land, males of every walk of life migrate either in singles or in flocks from their normal behavior patterns to take their place in the stadia and easy chairs to pursue the essence. It is there that these herds of males consume vast amounts of beer and potato chips, while staring transfixed at a glowing tube, or striped field upon which others of the male species skate and run and jump their way into a national religion. It has been noted that these vast flocks of males, once stricken by this sweet essence even change their thought and speech patterns. The afflicted can be easily recognized by the glazed look of wonderment as they revel in a totally new language.

They speak in terms of blitzes, wishbones, rushes, slapshots, off-sides, homers, triples, singles, and on and on and on. Even supposedly normal lifestyles are abandoned. With total disregard for life and limb, they proceed lemming like into freezing, deadly weather to sit on hard benches, heeding the call.

Occasionally these grown men can be seen actually playing and mimicking the visions they have seen, projecting their activity into a manhood fertility rite.

But the female of the species curiously remains unscathed, and unaffected by the mysterious power of Pro Sweat. The male almost totally ignores procreation, strong family ties, children, and instinctive love in favor of the mysterious migration. The female is left to fend for herself and for her children. She must fill the time that the male leaves her with. She must keep the children fed and amused, and educated on why father has "gone away on a long trip". She is often made totally subservient to the male herd, bringing them huge offerings of beer and food so as not to incur their wrath. She is forbidden to ask any questions about what is causing all this excitement. It is quite simply not written in the vast scheme of things for her to understand.

Some females do succeed to break into the male ranks, and actually do become interested, sometimes even being allowed to run and jump and skate just as the males do, but soon she finds that she is ostracized by her

fellow gender, and is even spat upon by the male of the species. It is written somewhere that she does not belong in this area of life.

So she lapses into long periods of loneliness, washing clothes, cleaning house, and playing bridge with other females. It is also written somewhere that this is acceptable.

She accepts her temporary widow-

Is the buck mightier than the pen?

Part 2

by Louis Bollo

Are all the media men that report our sporting events inept? As last week's story concluded, it may be no fault of their own. Then who is responsible for the dry, stereotyped, lackluster reporting that is so common place? Let's first take a look at the job of reporting events.

The sports reporter of almost all papers, is the most poorly paid. Almost all sports writers are forced by sheer poverty to push on into other areas of news reporting to keep solvent. Sport is a fairly redundant news item in that almost the same thing goes on year after year, with only a few new names thrown in to spice the pot. The reporter thusly becomes dependent on sporting management for new and interesting material. He becomes dependent on management for free tickets to the event, for admission to the dressing room, and for freedom to attend practice sessions. And quite often, the writer is not adverse to taking a few bucks a week from management to supplement his rather meager income. He is thusly placed in the position of being a hooked, public relations man for the management of the team. He can no longer interpret sporting news the way he would like. It only takes one controversial story about a team's management to have a reporter removed from a team's preferred list. The reporter

hood with stern resignation, but still has difficulty understanding it all, mostly because the hypnotized male cannot come close to rationalizing his behavior.

So year in, and year out, millions upon millions of females are relegated to things female (it is written), and never experience the joy and fulfillment that is strictly the domain of

the male.

So I put this question to all males afflicted by this deadly nerve gas; simply because it is written, must it be so? Beware of the wrath of woman-kind. She too needs to run and jump and skate and understand this joy of effort, and physical grace. She belongs. I have so written.

is then left without any source of information, or free admission, and no inside stories to print. He is then a burden to the paper because of this blackballing by team management, and stands a good chance of losing his job at the paper.

It's a rather cosy setup for team management. For the price of a ticket to the game, admission to practices and dressing room, and the occasional mundane inside-info-tidbit, they have one of the cheapest forms of advertising yet devised. And as if that weren't enough, they can control what the sports writer submits to the paper by withholding information, and favors. Until recently this has been the dominant reason for sport's lily white, goody two-shoes facade. Almost none of the seamy aspects of sport were reported. It is almost a virtual certainty that if people like Jack Scott, Leonard Schecter, and Bruce Kidd were totally dependent on a newspaper for their bread and butter, their tough fisted approach to sport would never have seen the light of day.

And the same applies to the TV and radio reporters. With a few notable exceptions, the majority of them are slaves to the sports they report. Can you imagine Foster or Bill Hewitt finding fault with the Toronto Maple Leafs? Or Danny Gallivan criticizing the Canadians? Not only would they be drawn and quartered by the management, but also by the NHL. It is rough-

ly akin to Stanfield voting for Trudeau.

They are all in a bind, partially of their own making. The one that suffers the most is Joe Fan. All he ever gets is biased reporting. He is even denied excellent journalistic prose, since any sports reporter showing literary promise moves up the scale to the more lucrative world of books, and editorial work.

The solution lies in paying reporters a decent salary and be damned what management thinks.

A case in point is the exorbitant ticket prices that the Eskimoes charged for their last playoff game. Hardly a murmur was voiced in favor of the fan, that fan who finances the whole operation. It is no wonder that they stayed away in droves. They are as much a part of the success story of the team as the management. They weren't shown one iota of consideration and respect. And the media went along with the whole deal.

And the only reason I can say what I am saying is because the Eskimoes, Oilers, and Oil Kings can't get me fired from this paper since I am an unpaid writer. (I suppose they could sue me for all I've got, but what would they do with nothing?)

So folks, the next time you pick up an edition of the Edmonton Journal, or watch a telecast of Hockey Night in Canada, think about what I've said. It could be true. And remember, you read it first in the Poundmaker.

A Week of Heavy Thoughts for the Sweat Set

by Louis Bollo

It seems the Olympic Games are experiencing a minor problem. Nobody wants them.

I can't for the life of me understand why. They're for sale to any nation in the world for the bargain basement price of \$500,000,000.00. The president of Quebec, Mayor Jean Drapeau, has once again offered Canadians the chance to contribute to the glory of Montreal, Jean Drapeau, Quebec, Canada, and Amateur Sport (not necessarily in that order), by paying for almost the whole shot.

And lo and behold our honorable Minister of Health and Welfare, John Mundane, has offered to see if he can get hold of the '76 Winter Olympics for Vancouver.

A truly fantastic scheme. Now if we can only find enough American investors to back us.

I noticed that Barry Westgate once again shunned all semblance of common sense to berate an Eskimo fan who wrote into The Journal to criticize high ticket prices. I wonder how much Westgate paid for his ticket to the game. Not twelve dollars, that's for sure. The fans pay the whole shot for the Eskimoes, they provide a team for Westgate to make his living writing about, and then they're ripped off when the best game of the entire season comes up. Maybe a few more empty stadiums will convince Kimball, Westgate and company that they can't dump on the fans and expect them to come up smiling.

Orley Kwikshift writes in to say:

"Would the yo-yo who keeps trotting all over our club's dragstrip get the hell off and trot somewhere else? All the beer bottles we're chucking at you are costing us money."

PUBLIC MEETING

at 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, December 7th

Garneau Community Hall
(103th St. and 84th Ave.)

concerning the
future of
GARNEAU

McGill from page one

ENGINEERS

EUS president Jan Peeters urged students to deal with the issue in "a quiet and rational manner".

Peeters pointed out that the Pot editors could be removed if enough engineering students petitioned for an EUS open meeting to carry out such an action.

Students' Council Engineering representative Harn Yawngwe said, "As far as I'm concerned, this kind of thing is not representative at all of engineers. I'm definitely against this thing and I'm sure most engineers are."

Yesterday's riot also sparked other actions on the campus. Two students met in the early afternoon with acting Dean of Students S. Mirza to consider forwarding a formal complaint to the disciplining committee.

The issue is similar to events at the University of British Columbia last February-March when the Engineering Undergraduate Society newspaper there produced two issues containing racist and anti-semitic material.

Ten UBC math professors refused to teach engineering students. Their action was supported by their colleagues in the math department who then voted to end the four-day strike and hold all classes away from the engineering building.

The dean of engineering demanded the removal of the EUS office from the engineering building and he withdrew financial support for the society.



BUTTONS

by R. Lawson Carnochan

I live in a mad world where the buttons keep coming off my shirts, shoelaces break and \$50 neckties unravel right before my eyes. Everything I buy has been readjusted, reinforced, revitalized, and refinished, if not rejected and returned.

Take the furniture that I bought some time ago which soon developed bowlegs and sunken seats. The man at the store said it is all coming through that way. The manufacturer sent me a nice letter. The general idea was that we aren't getting the same kind of trees as we used to.

A friend of mine bought a new model compact car to save money on gasoline... the car has a gas heater that uses more gas than the car. "They're all coming that way. Anytime you buy a new model it has bugs in it," says the dealer.

By the time they have a chance to straighten out the things, the bugs I mean, a still newer model is on the lines with still more bugs in it... and the simple things have bugs in them too.

If you go out for a cup of coffee, the coffee is lukewarm, half in the saucer, and the sugar container is empty. Sometimes the sugar container is full, but the sugar won't come out... it sticks like the salt and the ketchup. The waiter is very sympathetic and the boss is in Florida.

I have a girl who comes in to clean up and wash clothes once a week... she has the biggest problem washing my shirts... the seams come apart when exposed to water. Long threads appear as if by magic. Detergents go deep down into the hidden dirt pockets... and dislodge the pockets at the same time. I checked at the boutique. They say -- all the shirts are coming through that way.

I checked with the factory. They admitted they had so much trouble with seams and the threads in the new miracle fabrics because they're so new and miraculous that no one knows anything about them. Another few years and everything will be all right... meanwhile I guess I shouldn't complain because mini skirts come apart at the seams too.

Many errors made in manufacturing today are the result of machines being almost human, or so I am told. To err is human. Okay, but... one machine does the work of 50 men and makes more mistakes than 100. That shows how human they are. Our industry is so streamlined, so efficient and so beautifully automated that when one mistake is made, four others must be made to correct it.

We are living in a new culture, one of responsibility dodgers, corner cutters. Nobody cares if a job is well done or not. If you try to trace a job of poor craftsmanship back, you will find, inevitably, that nobody did it.

It infuriates me.
Meanwhile, there goes another button!

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(FIND ONE TO SUIT YOU)

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- Caber 5 Buckle, Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Mark II-IV Step-In Bindings, safety straps and mounting

Approx. List ... 125⁰⁰ **96⁶⁶**

PACKAGE no. 2

- Gastein Fibreglas Skis with segmented steel edges
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Alpine Tapered Aluminum Poles
- Hope Salvaguard Step-in Heels & Marker Toes
- Safety Straps & Mounting

Approx. List ... 160⁰⁰ **126⁶⁶**

PACKAGE no. 3

- Blizzard Fan 2000, the all-round performer.
- Caber 5 Buckle Boots
- Hope Salvaguard Bindings
- Aluminum Poles, Straps & Mounting.

Approx. List ... 210⁰⁰ **173³³**

PACKAGE no. 4

- Kastle Rally Super Skis, a great intermediate ski with Munari Blue Bird boots
- Eckel Royal Bindings
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Straps & Mounting

Approx. List ... 300⁰⁰ **238⁸⁸**

PACKAGE no. 5

- Maxel Combi G. S., one of the world's finest metal glass skis
- Eckel Royal Bindings, the binding that releases all six ways
- Munari 5 Buckle plastic boots
- North Star Dual Taper Poles
- Mounted & Safety Straps

Approx. List ... 330⁰⁰ **268⁸⁸**

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Men's Jackets Down	39 ⁹⁵	26 ⁴⁴
Men's Jackets Down	49 ⁹⁵	39 ⁸⁹
Ladies' Jackets Down	39 ⁹⁵	26 ⁴⁴
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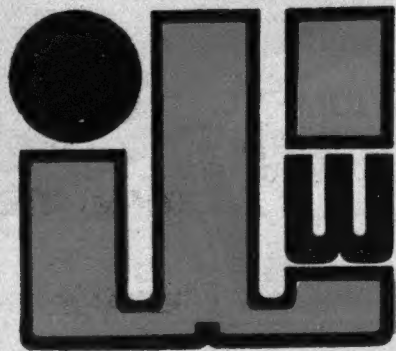
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